HUDSON RIVER RATLROAD.—From May
28, 1857, trains will leave Chambers at Station as follower
Express trains 6 a. m. and 5:15 p. m. Albany Passenger trains,
2 a. m., 12 m. and 3:38 p. m.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 a. m. and 4 p. m.;
2 m. The Poughkeepsie, 7 a. m. p. eekskill and Sing Sing trains stop
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I AND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENUE, &c. —On and after April I. EXPRESS TRAIN
of the Providence. Hartford and Pichkill Railroad will loave
Bartford on the arrival there of the Express Train of the NewTork and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Spring
feld Railroads, which leave New York at # a m.
SAMUEL NOTE. Superintendent.

JEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. -OR NEW-YORK AND ERID.

and after Monday, June 15, 1837, and until further notice,
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DUNKIRK EXPRESS, at Sa. m., for Dankirk.
BUFFALO EXPRESS, at Sa. m., for Buffalo.
MAIL, at Sa. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and informed the stations. Hate stations.

ROCKLAND PASSENGER, at 3:50 p. m., from foot of Backland Passengers, and intermediate whattiens.

WAY PASSENGER, at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations.

EMIGRANT, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffulo and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DALLY (SURPLAYED)

midgrant, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and InterMIGRANT, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and InterMiggrant Above Trains Run Dailt, (SUNDAYS
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILT, (SUNDAYS
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILT, (SUNDAYS
THE EXPRESS, at 5 p. m., for Buffalo, every day.
NIGHT EXPRESS, at 5 p. m., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira,
Canancaigua and Nisgara Falls Railroad, for Nisgara Falls; at
Binghamton with the Syracus and Binghamton Railroad, for
Byracuse at Corning with Buffalo, Corning, and New-Yerk
Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lashawanna and Western Railroad for Suranton, at Hernellaville
with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at
with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at
Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnatil, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, Fresident

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MAY 25, 1858. Passenger Stations in New York, corner Broadway and Canal street, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK—For New Haven, 7 and 8 a. m., (ex.), 12:30, 3:30, 4 (ex.) and 4:30 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7 and 8 a. m., (ex.), 12:30, 3:30, 4 (ex.) and 4:30 p. m. For Milford, Strafford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7 a. m., 12:30, 5:30, 4:30 p. m. For Norwalk, 7, 8, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4 (ex.), 18:30, 5:15, 6:15, p. m. For Stamford, 7, 9, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:30, p. m. For Norwalk, 7, 8, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:62, p. m. For Stamford, 7, 9, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:30, p. m. For Port Barlen and Greenwich, 7, 9, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:30, p. m. For Port Barlen and Intermediate Stations, 7, 9, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:15, 6:15, p. m. For Port Barlen and Intermediate Stations, 7, 9, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:15, 6:15, p. m. For Port Barlen and Intermediate Stations, 7, 9, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:15, 6:15, p. m. For Port Barlend and Springfield, 8 a. m., (ex.) 12:30, p.m., (ex.). For Connecticut River Railroad, to Montreal 8, a. m., (ex.); and 4 p. m., (ex.) and 12:30 p. m., to Northampton. For Canal Railroad, 8 a. m., (ex.) and 12:30 p. m., to Northampton. For New London Railroad, 8 a. m., 4 p. m. For Housatonic Railroad, 8 a. m., 4 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7, 9, a. m., and 4 p. m.

JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEWYORK to ROCHESTER—The ROCHESTER and
GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and, in conmeetion with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York and Eric Railroads, forms a direct route from New-York
to Rochester.
The directness of this route, together with the superior comfort afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desirabie between the above-named cities.
Tickets can be procured at the New-York and Eric Railroad
Tickets of Duane-st., and No. 198 Broadway; slao is
Jessey City.
Baggage checked through.
Frieghts will be transpurted between New-York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard theresto

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA-NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines: Leave New York 8 and 11 a. m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare, \$3; 12 m., \$2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through Televia sold for Cincinnati (\$17 and \$18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggase obecked to Washington in 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Sup't. No Baggase will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic citics with Western, North-western and South-western States, by a continuous Railway direct. This Road also connects at Pittaburgh with daily line of Steamers to all ports in the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with steamers to all parts on the North-western Lekes; making the most direct, cheapest and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH Fast Class.—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Cape., 75 cents Porugs (in boxes and bales), Feathers, Furs, &c...

Record Class.—Domestic Sheeting, Shirting and Ticking (in original bales), Drugs (in casks), Hard Street Property of the Cape.

Drugs (in boxes and bales). Feathers, Furs, &c...

SROUD CLASS.—Domestic Sheeting, Shirting and Ticking (in original bales), Drugs (in casks). Hardware, Leather (in rolls or boxes), Wood and Sheep Pelts, Eastward, &c...

THIRD CLASS.—Anvils, Steel, Chains (in casks). Hemp, Bacon and Pork, Saited (loose or in sacks). Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars or out, &c...

Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars or out, &c...

Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars or out, &c...

Torak (in casks or boxes, Eastward), Lard and Lard Oil, Nails, Soda Ash, German Chay, Tar, Fitch, Rosin, &c...

Fitch, Rosin, &c...

Fitch, Rosin, &c...

Fitch, Sode, Sab, German Chay, Tar, Fitch, Rosin, &c...

Fitch, So cents P 100 ib until further notice.

Grans—So cents P 100 ib until further notice.

Cotton—S2 P bale, not exceeding 500 ib weight, until further notice.

COTTON—\$2 P bale, not exceeding 500 fb weight, until further notice.

In shipping Goods from any point east of Philadelphia be particular to mark the package "Via Pennsylvania Railroad." All Goods consigned to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia or Pittaburgh will be forwarded without detention.

FRUIGHT ACENTS—Harris, Wormley & Co., Memphis, Tenn.;

R. F. Sass & Co., St. Louis; J. S. Mitchell & Son, Evansville, Ind.; Dumeanill, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louisville, Ind.; Dumeanill, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louisville, Ind.; Dumeanill, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louisville, Ind.; Dumeanill, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jowett, Louisville, Ind.; Dumeanill, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jowett, Louisville, Ohio, Leech & Co., No. 54 Kibly-st., Boston: Leech & Co., Ro. 2 Astor House, New York, and No. 1 William-st., New York, E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Magraw & Roons, Baltsmore, Go. C. Franciscus, Pittaburgh.

H. H. OUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

H. J. LOMBAERT, Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

May 1, 1857.

ENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Pennsylvania Railroad connects at Pittaburgh with reflecade to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Galens and Chicago, Ili.; Frankfort, Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Terre Haute, Madison, Lafayette and Indiarspoils, Ind.; Cinclinant, Dayton, Springfield, Bellefontaine, Bandusky, Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Zanesville, Massillon and Wooster, Ohio; also, with the steam packet boats from and to New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and Cinclinati.
Through Tickets for the East can be had at any of the abovementioned places in the West.
Through Tickets for the East can be had at any of the abovementioned places in the West.
Fassengers will find this the abortest, mort expeditious and comfortable route between the East and West.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CINCINNATI IN 36 HOURS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 35 HOURS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.
Fare as low as by any other Route.
See handbills in the hotels of this city.
Through Tickets, or further information, may be had at the called the property of the property

## Water Cure.

MOUNT PROSPECT WATER-CURE, Binghamton—Eight hours ride from the city by N. Y. and Eric Railroad. Visitors will find this one of the pleasantest places in the Union. Board \$4 per week. Address J. H. NORTH, M. D

## Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchaut, deseased, to present fitte same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of May, 1857.

LEWIS B. BROWN, EXCUSTRATE STREET, LEWIS B. BROWN, Executors.

my20 lawemS WM. SMITH BROWN, Executors.

SUPREME COURT—CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK.—CHARLOTTH NEWSOM ast. JOHN NEWSOM.—Summous for relief—(Cem. not ser.)—To JOHN NEWSOM, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County, of New-York at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 229 Broadway, in this eity, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 8, 1837.

SMITH & DITTENHOEFER,

My50 lawfwS Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 239 Broadway.

My50 law6wS Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 239 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—
LEVI B. TYNG, Plaintiff, against J. D. WHITE and A.
G. WEST, Defendants —Summons for money demand on contract—(Com. not served.) To the Defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the offices of the Clerk of the sforesaid County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 169 Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ninety-three dollars, with interest from the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, beside the costs of this action.—Dated July 3, 1857.

SAMUEL D. COZZENS.

Plaintiff's Attorney.

Plaintiff's Attorney.

SAMUEL D. COZZENS,

jy 4 law6wSThe complaint above referred to was filed in the office of th
Clerk of the County of New York, on Friday, the 3d day

July, 1857
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of KINGS, N.Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of KINGS, N.Y.

—Andrew S. Wheeler, against Otis Boyden and Lorenzo
Boyden. Summons for money demanded on contract (com.
net ser.)—To OTIS BOYDEN and LORENZO BOYDEN.
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaintin this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk
of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of
Brooklyn, on the 19th day of June, 1857, and to serve a copy of
your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his
office, No. 9 Court-st, in the said city, within twenty days
after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day
of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint
within the time aforcand the plaintiff will take judgment
against you for the sum of One Thousand Dollars with interest
from the 13th day of November, 1855, beside costs of this
section. Dated Brooklyn, June 2, 1856.

\*\*RENRY HAYNER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.
Je20 lawfws\*\*

# New York Daily Tribune

#### KANSAS.

THE BOGUS DELEGATE ELECTION.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LECOMPTON, K. T., June 20, 1857. Returns of the election come in about as slowly a they do from Southern Illinois or Missouri. To following have been received officially, for which am indebted to Secretary Stanton:

Shannon township, Achison county, Shawnee county in full. Jefferson township, Jefferson county, Kentucky Slow Creek Osawkie Pre-inct, Lecompton, Deuglas county, Weshington Creek, Douglas county, Wyandot, Leavenworth county,

So far for the official returns. I learn that about So far for the official returns. I learn that about 220 votes were polled in Leavenworth city, and a few at Faston. Only a few scattering votes were thrown in Calhoun county. So far as I have been able to ascertain I have only had returns to sum up 500. But the Southern border is to hear from. If there has been an invasion there may have been sev eral thousand votes polled there; otherwise the whole vote in the Territory must fall short of 1,500. A more signal failure could not have resulted. It shows the strength and judicious policy of the Free-

State men. But it shows more. It exhibits a fatal blunder or the part of the Border Raffians. The non-voting policy of the Free-State men has tempted them to their weakness at a time when they could ill afford it. Gov. Walker was eloquent against the small vote on the Topeka Constitution, 1,731, and that polied in December, 1857, when Kansas was overrun by Border Ruffians, when the polls were violently clesed and two or three hundred votes destroyed at Leavenworth. Will he be equally convinced of the impropriety of allowing these delegates, representing a handful of men, to make a Constitution for Kansas? Centificates will be issued to them. In Douglas Converts their own registry shows 1,300 voters—their orego a systematic invasion. They have exhibited

Certificates will be issued to them. In Douglas County their own registry shows 1,300 voters—their returns, 240 votes—less than one fifth, by their own record; and the people had publicly protested against an election at the hands of these men. It is so elsewhere—a registry of nearly ten thousand, and a vote of perhaps fifteen hundred. But the bogus law leaves the Governor no discretionary power, strips him of the customary right to receive and decide upon protests, and leaves the adjudication of all election protests with the body thus elected. The Territorial Executive stands upon clected. The Territorial Executive stands upon the omnipotence of bogus law. To enforce it and give it vitality is their express mission on earth. To this policy the Oligarchy has tied them down, and this is all the political action they want.

this policy the Oligarchy has tied them down, and this is all the political action they want.

I would call attention to the returns, as above, from two places. At Wyandot the vote was 63. Small though that is (they polled upward of 200 for Whitfield last Fall), it is still too large for the Pro-Slavery vote of that region. More than one half of it is begus. I suppose a few of the most devoted of the Border Rufilans about Kansas City could not hear the idea that an election should be held in the Territory without their participation, and dropped over. The other point is Washington Creek; of the 40 votes there, not more than one dozen are legitimate. As they registered quite a number of Misscurians there, I suppose some twenty-five or thirty of the most zealous had come up.

I learn that no notice of election or poll-books had been sent to Franklin or Gum Springs; consequently there was no voting in this county, save at two points—Lecompton and Washington Creek.

Of the delegates elect is John Calhoun, the Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska—a rabid ProSlavery Federal appointee. His situation as a Government official and a partisan delegate elect is signerated.

Slavery Federal appointee. His situation as a Gov-ernment official and a partisan delegate elect is sig-nificant. The officer who is kept here by the United States, and whose duties belong equally to Nebraska with Kansas, is to help in making a Slave constitu-

The returns indicate the election of the Ultra ticket, and the everwhelming defeat of the "Union" ticket—that is, if any portion of such a meagre vote can be called overwhelming. In such a juncture we can only feel grateful that the "Union" was "saved" by the Free State Convention at Topeka.

A MAN SHOT.—A man was shot in Johnson County a few days ago in consequence of a quarrel about a claim. The person who fired fled, and the victim died instantly. It was a little private quarrel in the "Shawee Association."

LAND OFFICE.—The Land Office here is closed, and will remain closed for several weeks. None of the new offices have yet got under way.

LAND SALES AT PAOLI.—The sales of the Peoria and Wea land begin next Monday, Gov. Walker talks of going down. By the by, although I must give it as mere rumour, I believe that Gov. Walker has written to Washington for some change in the programe, or for greater powers. The returns indicate the election of the Ultra tic

orograme, or for greater powers.

A LEADER.—Stringfellow is here. I suppose his

A LEADER.—Stringfellow is here. I suppose his mission is an advisatory one. Perhaps he is here to see that their delegates elect get certificates.

THE MASSACRE.—I have been unable to get more authentic particulars of the attack on the emigrant train by the Cheyennes, on the Republican Fork. I think, however, that none have been killed except the three that fell in the skirmish. The troops are after them. We may expect to hear more news from that quarter. These Cheyennes would as soon come down to Lavenworth to fight as not.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, June 20, 1857. I have just heard further returns from two of the

border counties. In Lykins County there was only one precinct opened, at Paoli, where fofty five votes were polled.

In Lynn County, immediately south of it, there were upward of one hundred votes cast; one hundred and thirty reported; of these one hundred were of persons who came in two bands from the State, two days before the election. They pre tended to be militia, and had arms. They encampe and drilled, and, I believe, elected militia officer. for the "Kansas Militia" in that region. This, so far, is the only systematic invasion heard from at this election.

Owing to the utter failure of the election through the central part of the Territory the vote will still

The fine saw-mill at Osawatamie was burne down two days ago; origin of the fire unknown Another saw-mill at Douglas was burned down re cently. Suspected incendiarism. Gen. Lane owned part of the mill at Douglas, and it is suspected that some of the begus officials had a hand in it.

The State Marshals and Deputy Marshals are

busily at work. Every man's name is placed on the census list. The memorial for the Topeka Constitution is presented to every man. It is expected that at least 20,000 squatters will sign it. It will require great effort and considerable outlay for traveling expenses to have the census taken as thoroughly as designed. designed.

#### A DUEL-" MAY BEE." Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, June 21, 1857 The "gallant Colonel" Weir, Buchanan's Prose

cuting Attorney for Kansas, a man of uncertain political professions but of Pro-Slavery proclivities, has been trying to vindicate his military title by challenging Judge G. W. Smith, a gray-haired Free-State man. Under the combined influence of whicky and patriotism, an altercation ensued at Big Springs, after the political meeting, between several gentlemen. Walker and his adherents had been stump-eratorically wound up by Jim Lane, and the aforesaid Weir, in an effort to retrieve, and in a barroom at the aforesaid Big Springs, bristled up to old Judge Smith (Weir is a young man), and said that the Free-State men "were cowards." Judge smith retorted that he (Weir) was an "unmitigated liar," whereupon Weir said that if Smith "was not an old man he would not say that." The old Judge politely proposed laying off twenty years to oblige him, when Weir replied that "if he was not surrounded by his (Smith's) friends, that he (Weir)

"Union" movement. It was merely a dodge on their part, but Kansas has witnessed too many fearful realities to be misled by finesy dodges. In any event, the "Umion" ticket was left in a miserable minority, and the old regular fire-caters elected on the question of non-submission to the people will compose the Convention. Small though the vote

would be another Samson." At this juncture the

would be another Samson." At this juncture the curtain dropped on the first act.

On Friday last "Col." Weir came to Lawrence. Having remembered that his "tarnished" honor required a little burnishing up, he concocted the following piece of "sandpaper" for the purpose:

No. 1.] "Whitney House, Lawrence, \ K. T., June 19, 1857.

"The Hon, G. W. Smith—Sir: At an assemblage of citizens of Kansas at Big Spring, on the 10th inst., certain insulting expressions were used by you toward myrelf which imperatively require notice at my hands. Unavoidable engagements have, up to this date, prevented earlier attention thereto. Availing myself of the first opportunity, I have now to request a retraction of the language used by you upon that occasion. My friend, Mr. Boling, will receive any communication you may deem proper to make.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. WEIR." Hereupon followed the reply, which stands No. 2.]

"Morrow House, Lawrence, \ June 19, 1857.

"Wm. Weir, esq.—Sir. Your note of to-day is received. In answer I have to say that on the occasion referred to in your note the language used by me was a fitting reply to your conversation; and until your charges are withdrawn I have no retraction to make, and stand ready to prove the truth of my asser-

your charges are withdrawn I have no retraction to make, and stand ready to prove the truth of my asser-

Then follows, in logical sequence, the warlike manifesto which was to bleach and purify the reputation of the big "Weir" and all the little Weir. It

stands:

"No. 3.]

"Hon. G. W. SMITH-Sir: Your note of to day is just received, stating, in answer to my note of same date, that, 'on the occasion referred 'to in your (my) note, the language used by me (your 'self) was a fitting reply to your (my) conversation, 'and until your (my) charges are withdrawn, I (you) 'have no retraction to make.'

"In reply I have to state that I am conscious of having made no 'charges,' and that, consequently, if

'have no retraction to make.'

'In reply I have to state that I am conscious of having made no 'charges,' and that, consequently, if you have 'no retraction to make,' I must demand that you name a friend to settle, in conjunction with Mr Bolieg, the matter in controversy between us.

'Respectfully, your Ob't Serv't.

'M. WEIR, 'Gourthly and lastly,'

No. 4.]

'Morrow House, June 20, 1857.

'W.M. Weir, esq.—Sir: In answer to your second note I have doly to say, if it is intended as the preliminary to a hostile meeting, although I stand ready and willing at all times to protect and defend my person against assaults from any quarter, which you well know, yet having been a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of Kansas, which, as well as the laws of the United States, prohibit ducling, I cannot, if there were no other reasons, consent to a violation of the laws of my country. Besides, I have always deemed ducling a relic of a barbarons age, resorted to only by cowards, which in this enlightened land is repudiated and frowned down by every good citizen, patriot and Christian.

'Respectfully your ob't serv't.

At this point the curtain dropped on the second act: it rose on the third act yesterday evening. Judge Smith has a son, another George Smith, jun., of some five-and-twenty, who, although a "patriot and a Christian," considers it a branch of his filial duty to investigate the warlike merits of "Your obedient servent. Wm. Weir." The aforesaid George.

duty to investigate the warlike merits of "Your obe-dient servant, Wm. Weir." The aforesaid George, moreover, has been through the Kansas war, has moreover, has been through the Kansas war, has done good service, and has no scruples, conscientious or otherwise, against meeting the Border Ruffians or their blatant allies, in either a general or particular way. Being under the very natural impression that the "gallant Colonel" aforesaid intended to pitch into his "Governor," he dispatched a note which I will not give in full, but which demanded whether he (Weir) had made a charge against the courage of the Free-State men at Big Springs. This was significant. Reply to it which way he would, the charge "unmitigated liar" was likely to be repeated, and this time by a spruce young blood who rather liked the warlike idea, and who, as his gray-haired sire's champion, no doubt felt he was in the right.

What "Col." Weir thought of it "this deponent saith not." Up to the present writing he has not

what "Col. Well thought of it "this depondent saith not." Up to the present writing he has not thought proper to vouchsafe a reply to Smith, ju ! When he does it will be, likely, as follows:

"Six: But for your "youth" you would not be per-

mitted to say so. "Very respectfully, your obedient, &c."

THE ELECTION.

MONDAY MORNING, June 22, 1827. Up to the present moment we have heard from

	Votes
Leavenworth County, (in full)	500
Douglas County, (in full)	240
Achison	140
JohnsonLynn	120
Lykine	45
Champea	00
Jefferson	128
Total	1,347

A few counties where voting precincts were opened, are yet to hear from-Marshal, Nemah and Doniphan-but only one voting precinct was opened in the two former and only two in the latmore than two hundred.

Of the above the imported vote is about thus: 

means of forming a correct opinion. The bogus imported vote is therefore only 320, which shows that no general or systematic effort was made by the Border Ruffians to poll a full vote. The policy

of the Free State men paralyzed them.

The Governor, I learn, will issue certificates.
The delegates thus elected will meet. They are nearly all of the ultra school. Walker has attempted to delude both parties, without much success. To the Free-State men he has held the idea that it must the Free-State men he has held the licea that it must "necessarily be a Free State," and to the Pro-Slavery men he has held out the inducement of a continuation of their usurped power. Both parties distrust him. The question is yet to settle. The election is a magnificent failure, but the Border Ruffians have impudence equal to any emergency.

Gov. Walker is making an effort to have the capitol built at Lecompton. The bogus tax is to hel in its construction, to which we add, in the Dela ware fashion, "heap, maybee." I have also learned that the financiers about Lecompton have been negotiating Territorial bonds for the completion

of the same.

To this I would add, to all Wall street brokers, "Beware of Kansas Territorial bouds!" The peo-

onds for such a purpose.

The funeral obsequies of Major Hoyt will take place in Lawrence to-morrow. His body will be brought from Washington Creek, where he was murdered last season, and be placed between the graves of Chambre and Barber, in the Lawrence

# FUNERAL OF MAJOR HOYT.

LAWRENCE, K. T., June 23, 1857.

This morning the remains of Major Hoyt were brought into Lawrence from Washington Creek, where he was murdered last August. The Cread Guards and a large number of other citizens attended his remains to the Lawrence grave-yard, where he was buried with military honors between Cham-

ber and Barber.

THE ELECTION.

The total vote so far is only 1,650. It is supposed that one or two precincts may yet report, but, so far as I have been able to hear from the parts where election was held, I think that the returns are al in. This meager vote will leave the Convention in is concerned. The Convention will meet, however. They have impudence equal to any emergency. The election was contested in some precincts by the Pro-Slavery men themselves. The "Union" acket was got out on the principle that the Constitution, when made, should be submitted, in some shape, to the people. A few "Democratic" politicians who have come into the Territory this Spring, and who are more anxious for "spoils Demecracy" than Slavery extension, were at the bottom of this "Union" movement. It was merely a dodge on

was at this delegate election, three or four hundred of these votes were imported from Mussouri. With the single exception of Lynn County, these votes were not given by systematic bands of invaders. A dozen or two of the most devoted adherents of the old cause dropped in here and there. The refusal of the Free-State men to participate in the election tempted the Border Ruffians to forego the expense and noise of a systematic invasion; hence meager vote.

meager vote.

GOV. WALKER.

The position of Gov. Walker must be eminently embarrassing and disagreeable. From the position of a mediator, who flattered himself that he could patch up the Kansas difficulties by cunical disagreeable. ning diplomacy, he is reduced to be the Execu-tive of a warped and repudiated Territorial law To add to his mortification, he dare not even attempt To add to his mortification, he dare not even attempt to enforce that law; and standing behind the bogus law as he does, is with it alike repudiated. He has made no more stump speeches, but he has not at andoned intrigue. The point he makes now is to induce the people to go into the Territorial election in the Fall. That they may or may not do. There is a Territorial election law in the way. That law makes the recent bogus census the basis of apportions are allows none to yote but persons who were here in March last. The election will be held under the suspices of the begus officers, and is also regulated by the election law passed at the Shawnee Mission, one of the provisions of which is the pay-ment of tax. Gov. Walker has already been ap-plied to for information as to what he designed doing with such a basis of apportionment. His reply was to the effect that it was "unfortunate" that the cento the effect that it was "unfortunate" that the cen-sus should not have been made everywhere. It is sus should not have been made everywhere. It is perfectly useless for Gov. Walker to delude himself with the idea that the Free-State people will go into an election which is to test who shall have the political power in the Territory, under such regulations and with such men. Should the people go into the election at all, they will go into it in their own way, election at all, they will go into it in their own way, unless Gov. Walker steps behind the bogus usurpation and gives them so impartial election under the organic act. This, it is understood, the National Administration utterly refuses to sanction; and there the negotiation will fail. The determination of the Border Ruffians and their Federal allies is to retain their usurped power. Buchanan wants them to dedge the Slavery issue, and leave the guarantees that are to be given to Slavery in Kansas, to the power which will be guaranteed the Border Ruffian and their successors of governing Kansas in the future as in the past. The people are determined that it shall not only be a Free State, but that the whole begus usurpation shall be rooted out. Here lies the real issue in Kansas, and that issue involves every-

Free-State men are informed that Gov. Walker and the Pro-Slavery men have quarreled. This is partially true. Surveyor-General Calhoun and the Governor are on bad terms. It is understood that Walker has desired Calhoun's removal; and on the other hand, that Calhoun and his friends have prayed the President for Walker's removal.

STATE CENSUS.—Five State Marshals were applicated by Gov. Polygon to take the convent.

STATE CENSUS.—Five State Marshais were appointed by Gov. Robinson to take the census. These in turn appoint a local Deputy in each surveyed Congressional township. The census progresses as actively as it could be supposed to do under a burden of expense which there is no adequate resource to meet. The determination is to make it thorough.

LAND SALES.—The land sales began this week at Paoli, in the Wea Reserve, some fifty miles south of this. Large numbers are in attendance.

THE LAND SALES. Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PAOLI, KANSAS, June 25, 1857. A large number of persons are in attendance on the land sales at this point-speculators from other parts of the Territory and speculators from a distance, outsiders and squatters, " Border Ruffians" and " Abolitionists." As was to be expected, the squatters will take nearly all the land. The speculators scarcely get a bite, and when they do, give from three to seven dollars an acre for it. It will be here as it just has been with the Iowa It will be here as it just has been with the Iowa trust lands in the north-eastern corner of the, Territory; speculators will not get one-tenth of it and will have to take much the worst tenth at that. If all the land sales in Kansas are characterized by the same result, it will have a most happy effect on the future of Kansas, when her future is permitted to settle into quiet usefulness.

Gov. Walker and suite are here. Their missien, Lundarstand is a mixed one reditied speculation.

Gov. Walker and suite are nere. Their mission, I understand, is a mixed one—political speculation, and speculations in real estate. I suspect that neither of these flourish in a remarkable degree. He does not mean to abandon his mediatorial career. turn up on what may be a predetermined policy But this is by no means sure. Many difficulties en viron the way. The most iniquicous laws fence out the election. The census is the basis of apportion-ment. A length of residence dating back to the time when that census was taken leaves it as the time when that census was taken leaves it as the ostensible evidence of a voter's right in case the bogus officials find it necessary. The law of the first session makes the payment of a tax a necessary qualification. Then, last but not least, the whole election is in the hands of the bogus officials. They can make just such returns as they please, and none but Law-and-Order officials to say, "What

Here is a very pretty field for Gov. Walker's powers, if he means to do fair. But mark the course of the cunning political juggler. Before the Delegate election he was full of assurances about a fair vote" when the "Constitution was submitted to the people." Not a single step to amend the iniquitous census. Not a single step to insure open polls at all points. He left all the iniquity of that election to the bogus officials, and merely said, "It "shall be fair when the Constitution is submitted." Now the submission of the Constitution has ceased to be a point. The tune is, "Give up a factious spirit, yield obedience to the laws, and go into the "Fall election."

Gov. Walker dodged the infamy of the apportionment, and permitted the credit of that official act to rest upon Secretary Stanton. It is even understood that he (to some parties) condemns that act as "unfortunate." Let him not be too precipitate. The same task is before him, and he must do worse than Stanton, or better, unless he leave the Terri-tery within a month. The election law changes Reeder's districts, and from that fragment of a census he must apportion the representation achas been applied to on this point. The application has only extorted a regret that the census was not taken. He caused shelter himself behind so flimsy taken. He cannot shelter himself behind so himsy a dodge. The people are in no wise responsible for the malfeasance of the usurpers. As they have neglected to do their duty, his duty is clear. Will he do it! Here will be the key to Gov. Walker. Let us have an election under the organic act in the same manner as the first election under Reeder. Let him take a new census as it was then taken. Let him take a new census as it was then taken. Let him take a new census as it was then taken the qualification of electors be under the provisions of the organic act, and let him see that polisions of the organic act, and let him see that polisions of the organic act, and let him see that polisions of the organic act, and let him see that polisions of the organic act, and let him see that polisions of the organic act, and let him see that polisions of the organic act, and let him see that polisions of the organic act, and let him see that polisions of the organic act and let him see that polis ore opened wherever there is a settlement to vote.
Will Gov. Walker do this, or will he run away?
Or, worse yet, will he stay and put his shoulder to
the wheel of fraud? Something more than promises needed here. He cannot escape the responsibility. But he is a diplomat, a man of that cunning school

who refine deception into a virtue and call it "statesmanship." He will traffic in defunct politicians. He will hug to his bosom the traitors and weak men when the people have cast off because they were not worthy. He will hunt over his vocabulary for information and the factor on those who cabulary for infamous names to fasten on those who to self-government. He will call every man a "fanatie" who will not self-bis principles for a dollar, and he will think him one, for the class of politicians to which he belongs can only estimate party principles at their market value. He will truckle and trade, and try to distract. But a noble market stand for the class of the contract of the cont

truckle and trade, and try to distract. But a noble manly stand for ja-tice and right, against fraud and appression—will be do it! We will see.

What a beautiful country lies here in the valley of the Osage! Here the winding Bull Creek with it. heavy fringe of timber. Away to the right rises

the peak of Sugar Mound. Still further to the south is the twice-plundered Onwatamie. Here for ten days the ruffians who first plundered it sheltered themselves with their booty. Here the second army halted to count its losses and its gains. ond army halted to count its losses and its gains. That battle of Osawatamie was a fearful lesson for the Border Ruffians. It did more to secure the peace that has since existed than all the Federal treops and Federal Governors that have dragged their begus chained car of empire over the soil of Kansas. I learn from several Missourians who participated in it that not fewer than eighty persons were among the killed and wounded, and thirty-four of those paid the forfeit of that foray with their lives. Had old Capt. Brown only had ammunition enough, these outlaws would have been checked in their advance and Osawatamie saved from the insertions. their advance and Osawatamie saved from the incendiary torch.

It was a short distance from the spot where I

write that the gallant Charlie Keyser was basely shot. When the ammunition of the Free-State men was exhausted, this brave Hungarian had still a was exhausted, this brave Hungarian had still a little left, and when his companions retreated, he remained, loading and firing till he was surrounded. Death respected him in battle, but it was to meet a more cruel fate. He was taken prisoner and disarned. Next morning he was led out and shot. He was sitting with another fellow-prisoner, when one of the ruffians of Reid's army tapped him on the shoulder and told him he was wanted. "You want to kill me," said Keyser calmly. An affirmative oath was the response. With the cool heroism of a Murat or a Ney, Charlie told his companion where some of his effects could be found, and expressed a wish that they be sent to his mother; then with firm and erect figure he walked forth to meet with firm and erect figure be walked forth to meet his fate. A volley from those "militia" rifles, sent to defend Kansas, rattled the death-warrant in his ears, and Charlie Keyser sleeps beneath the sod of

The eager crowds here to bid upon the bloodstained soil forget these things, or have their vision obstructed by the "almighty dollar." It is well, for the reign of selfishness is now the reign of peace.

THE MONTREAL DISASTER.

#### THE INQUEST AT QUEBEC.

From The Montreal Herald, July 1.
The following is the evidence given by Capt. Rudolph, Mr. Wilson, jr., and Mr. W. Calvert, Engineer, with respect to the origin of the fire, before the Coro-

Capt J. P. RUDOLPH-About 5 o'clock, when off

with respect to the origin of the fire, before the Coroner at Quebec:

Capt J. P. RUDOLPH—About 5 o'clock, when off the Bay of Carouge, I was in my room forward. I heard several persons moving on the hurricane deck over the saloon, which to me was unusual. Passed through the saloon, and on the hurricane deck. I then saw three or four of the hands, then the pilot and the male, three of the deck hands, and also some passengers. I perceived smoke issuing from the side of the upper saloon, close up to the hurricane deck. I ordered the carpenter to cut away with his axe into the side wherever he saw the smoke. He did so immidiately, and the moment he cut the flames came out above where he was cutting. That was over the boiler, and the cutting was in the side of the boiler. It was in a partition between the boiler and the saloen. I saw there was no chance of extinguishing the fire, and told the wheelman to put the helm hard aport, and then ordered the pilot to put the helm hard aport to run the vessel abore. The pilot said, "Stop a little, perhaps I'll see a good place." I suffered him to run on a few minutes longer, but inclining toward the shore, until a better place, in the opinion of the pilot, could be got to run her ashore. The boat continued in this course for about two minutes. The fire was increasing and coming over the canvas of the hurricane deck. I went forward and ordered the pilot immediately to run the vessel ashore. I hurried then to the saloon deck to keep the passengers quiet, until I could get them on shore. The vessel was now ashore, and had been so before I left the hurricane deck. I have no idea how the fire occurred. The Montreal has twice taken fire this season. About a fortnight ago she took fire over and around the boilers, and the surrounding of the wooden work had been covered with sheet-iron and lined. On these ordinary occasions a bucket full of water will extinguise the fire. When the accident occurred the steamer was moving at the rate of twelve knots, the usual rate. There was no raci the water for the passengers and also part of the rails; I think that over a 100 persons perished; I unshipped the ladders and threw them to the passengers, one of whom was Mr. Philips, who did not take hold of it; the Inspector of Machinery had not visited the vessel this Summer to my knowledge; the boat has been running for three seasons; the origin of the two previous fires was sparks from wood used to light the fire; but that was all perfectly secured and no similar accident could have some occurred.

fires was sparks from wood used to light the fire; but that was all perfectly secured and no similar accident could have again occurred.

Mr. Wilson—The woodwork surrounding the boiler is apart from it ooly about six or eight inches in some places and at others fifteen. There is nothing to protect the woodwork from the heat of the boiler, which is sometimes very great, and often more on previous occasions than it was lust night. Does not think that the boiler could have set fire to the woodwork. There were about 275 persons on board, including cabin passengers. In from five to ten minutes after I first perceived the fire the steamer was run ashore. I think the greater number of the passengers would have been saved had they remained on board. I was on shore before the Captain left.

Wm. Calvert, engineer of the steamer Quebec—I am Inspector of Machinery; I knew the steamer Montreal, and inspected her twelve months ago; the machinery was in good condition when I inspected her; the boilers were then capable of bearing 30 pounds of steam; might have borne 40, and were in good working condition; my daty as Inspector is to examine the hollers and engines with reference to their strength, and give a certificate to that effect; I am only bound to inspect when requested by the proprietor of a boat to do so; the woodwork surrounding the boiler is not alsogerously near, and not nearer than that of other boats running on the river, unless there was not sufficient water in the boiler, and there must have been sufficient water in the boiler, and there must have been sufficient water in the boiler, and there must have been sufficient water in the boiler, and there must have been sufficient water in the boiler, and there must have been sufficient water in the boiler, and there must have been sufficient water in the boiler, and there must have been sufficient water in the boiler, and there must have been sufficient water in the boiler, and there must have been sufficient water in the boiler so short a time after leaving. Under

of Quebec.

Jury adjourned until Monday morning at 9

IDENTIFICATION OF BODIES ON SATURDAY.

James McLaren of Queber, jailer
Ebenezer Farrar of Burlington, identified and removed by
T. Bickell of Queber.
Stephen Farrar of Fairfax, Vt., Problem of No. 2, also re-

d.
Josette Blanchette, widow of the late Dr. Blanchette.
Joseph Plancondon, buckster, Reas equiville.
Madone Bollodean, Point Levi.
Christina Alexandrina, infant decigner of Dr. Robb, surgeon e John McKenale.
Unknown female child, and shout four years.

et the John Steeless.

S. Unknown female child, aged viscott four years.

S. Unknown boy, about six years old.

10. An unknown boman, aged about 30.

11. Stephen Clarendon Phillips, aged 35, of Salem, Mass., and

11. Stephen Clarendon Phillips, aged 35, of Salem, Mass., and

11. Stephen Clarendon Phillips, aged 35, of Salem, Mass., and

11. Stephen Clarendon Phillips, aged 35, of Salem, Mass., and

11. Stephen Clarendon Phillips, aged 35, of the person

was found deceased's draft, fasted 25th June, on L. Barnes, accepted for \$1.150 at 60 days from let July, a gold watch and key,

memorandum book and dasay containing all in bills. Effects

were himself over to his zon. The body off for Salem, by rul
were himself over to his zon.

were used over to his sent. The body set for sared, by valroad, yesterday morning.

12 Denis Ledgard of Cazevonia, Madison County, N. Y.;
recognized by Mr. O Seill of the Clarendon Hotel, where Mr.
Ledyard had been be arding while in Quebeo. Mr. O'Nelli had
decrared pheed it, a coffin hermetically scaled, with walnutshell, and removed to Mount Herman Cemetery to await arrival

[By Telegraph.] BODIES EXAMINED ON SUNDAY. Phon McEwen, aged 11: no effects.

Sales 1 are of Andrie, Scotland, Joiner.

Security, aged 3 years, doughter of William Eden of Kilmarneck, Feetland.

nck. Feetland.
Un't news girl, aged 5 years.
Effor Suc Christien.
Mary Mackintesh, aged 24.
Thaknown man, aged about 40.
Chaknown man, aged about 54.
Baniel Christie, an engineer, aged about 20.
Unknown girl, aged 15.
Unknown girl, aged 15.
Unknown girl, aged 15.
Unknown weman, aged about 30, supposed to be Margaret 6. Beath.

Unknown boy, aged 8 years—passenger; unknown boy, age
10 years—passenger.
fiev of 14, recognized as MacQueen, from Isle of Skye.
Woman, aged about 35.
Woman aged about 35, black, widow.
Archibeld Clark of Perthahne, Scotland.
Woman aged about 19, supposed to be Catherine McEwen.
Bey, Peter Douglass.
Canadian, supposed to be Marcel Tessier, aged 43, a raftsman.
William or Robert Lindsay, aged 25, gas fitter, from Glasgow,
Scotland
Unknown man, passenger, aged 35.
Single man, dark striped trowsers. and hnown man, passenger, aged 35. gle man, dark striped trowers. unknown girl, about 8 years old, said to be Christ Vatson.

Jessie Spence, Cromarty, Rosshire, Scotland, aged 25.

Girl, aged 14, said to be Catherine Clarke, daughter of Tho

Wm. Hall (son of the above).
Thomas Clarke, late of Glengallock, Tyndren, Scotland.
Thomas Laurie of Leith.
Infant caughter of Thomas Laurie.
Mis Haig, wife of John Haig.
Ale nander Douglas, baker, aged 16.
Thomas Caldwell, joiner, from Glasgow.
Man aged about 60; passenger, belt containing 13 half sovergins and 52 avereigns.
Male child, aged 7, brother of A. Douglas; girl, aged 16; a
na aged 45.

larke. Man, aged 60, short. R. W. Leslie of Montreal, aged 27.

EGDIES FOUND AT CAPROUGE TESTERDAY.
An unknown maie child, 3 years old,
Unknown girl, aged 3 years.
Unknown girl, about 5 years old, very respectably dressed
Unknown woman, 40, black bair, dark complexion.

EXAMINED TESTERDAY AT QUEEN'S WHARY.
Lewis Narreville, engineer, aged 35.
Gebriel Bourk, aged 45.
Lewis Dupuis, aged 45.
Livine luna, aged 45.
Philomene Gosselin, aged 19, wife of N. Polequin of Sorel.
Henry Lachance, aged 43.
Simon Fitzsimmons, aged 45.
Simon Fitzsimmons, aged 45.
Julies Rigalisette of St. Rocques.
Letah Bermier of Cape Magdalene, aged 30.
Boy, 10 months old, son of Peter Matthewson, passenger
inself drowned.

lean Bennmer of Cape Macdache, agent of the lineself drowned.

Roy, 10 month old, son of Peter Matthewson, passengerhimself drowned.

All these have been recognized.
Unknown child, 5 years old.
Margart McPherson, claimed by her husband, John McBeth.
Mrs Jane McLean, sped 40, from the Isle of Skye.
Mation Wilson, aged 17. Pollock Shaw's Sealand.
Oliver Nault, aged 40, of Bellancour.
Janet Tweedale, wife of James Tweedale, cabin passenger.
Charles Murphy, aged 21, Roman Catholic.
Ann Milne, daughter of David Milne, blacksmith, of Arbroath, gged 11. Father saved.
Mrs. Steel, wife of the steward of the John McKenzie.
John Steel, aged 30, steward of the John McKenzie.
Dr. John Robb, surgeon of ship John McKenzie.
A weman, aged 25, brown hair, 5 feet 4 inches.
A weman, aged 40, dark hair, 5 feet 4 inches.
A weman, aged 40, dark hair, 5 feet 4 inches.
A weman, aged 40, dark hair, 5 feet 4 inches.
A weman, aged 40, and David McKenzie, aged 29, brothers of the above.
Henrietta Campbell, aged 21; Helen McLaren, aged 15, daughter of Andrew McLaren, waver, all relations lost.
Simon Hall, aged 14, and Peter Hall, 6—also sons of B. Hall.
James Colquboun from Courtbridge, 18.
Thomss Douglas, 17; Wm. Douglas, 11—sons of James Douglas.
John McAllister, 52.

Thomas Douglas, 1: Will. Douglas,
John McAllister, 82.
John McAllister, 40.
James Muir, 39, recognized by his widow, Agnes Muir; one
child 9 months old buried in Montreal, 3 lost.
James Bene, from Moffat, Dunnfrieshire, 34.
William Mill, 11, son of Donald Mill.
Joseph McComb. 22.
Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson.
Janette McGavin, wife of Andrew McGavin, power-loss
Janette McGavin, wife of Andrew McGavin, power-loss

Janette McGavin, whe of Adatew Access, waver.
An unknown man, St, sandy hair.
Charles Grant, engineer, from Edinburgh, 27.
Thomas McAllum, from Tall Cross, near Glasgow.
Mary McKenzie, of Bogart, Sutherlandshire, aged 24.
Julis Campbell, daughter of Margaret Campbell, of Tarlue

Argyleshire.

Agus Wallace, aged 3, daughter of William Wallace, from Leven Scotland. Father and aunt also lost.

Daniel McDade, from Donegal, Iraland.

Edward Christians, R. recognized by his mother, Hannak Christians, R. recognized by his mother, R. recognized by h

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS-LOSS \$200,000.

From The St. Louis Republican.

The immense drug-store of Barnard, Adams & Co., at the north-east corner of Second street and Washington avenue, was destroyed by fire at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Once started, the fire was fed and increased, until the flames soon overran every part of it. We never saw a building of its enormous size so soon reduced to a heap of ruins. The intensity of the heat, teo, was wonderful. The spectators, of whom there were thousands on the ground, were driven to a distance, sometimes, of two squares from the burning building.

From the great hight of the house, the surrounding buildings were in imminent danger of destruction. Only the early falling of the walls saved the large drug house of Bacon, Hyde & Co., which stood opposite, on the south-east corner of Second and Washington avenues, and the drug-store of Mathews, Levering & Co., in the rear of it, and fronting on Washington avenues, and separated by a narrow alley. The latter building was saved—not without great difficulty. A heavy metallic cornice, with wooden filling, took fire and burned obstinately for nearly half an hour.

With but one exception, the engines in operation were unable to throw water above the roof, and all attempts to put out the flames by that means were futile.

At length, Capt. Couzzins, Inspector of Fires and

all attempts to put out the flames by that means were futile.

At length, Capt. Couzzins, Inspector of Fires and Buildings, with a corps of hardy assistants, mounted to the roof, cut away the cornice with hatchets and axes, which was a work of no little difficulty, and by drawing up a bose from the alley below, soon deluged the roof with water.

But one other building beside Barnard, Adams & Co.'s was wholly destroyed, and that was a small one on the avenue, occupied as a brass foundry.

January & Co.'s large grocery store, located above, on Second, though in imminent danger from its near situation, as well as Bacon, Hyde & Co.'s, on the other side, escaped without injury. Matthews, Leverother side, escaped without injury. Matthews, Leverother side, escaped without injury.

situation, as well as Bacon, Hyde & Co.'s, on the other side, escaped without injury. Matthews, Levering & Co. sustained only slight damage. The stillness of the day, too, greatly favored them, as well as other firms located in the vicinity.

The fire, we understand, originated in the third or fourth story, where a large quantity of "opedeldoe," or "compound soap liniment," was in the process of preparation. During the preparation the kettle containing the liniment bursted, and the contents which were very inflammable, ignited instantly, and the fire was rapidly communicated to the various surrounding combustible materials, in that story. The peculiar construction of the building, each story of which has a gallery, with a large quadrangular opening in the centre, and communicating with each other by spacious stairways, contributed to facilitate the progress of the fire, which spread with such extraordinary rapidity that the entire contents of the building were consumed, and the walls had fallen in at little more than ten minutes time after the fire was first discovered.

The huilding which was one of the most imposing

The building, which was one of the most in on mercial structures in the city, was owned by Barnard, Adams & Co., and cost, together with the fixtures, \$30,000. The stock it contained was valued at \$160,000. Upon the building and fixtures there was an insurance to the amount of \$20,000, and upon the stock to the amount of \$130,000.

THE PROSPECTIVE SUGAR CROP IN ILLINOIS. Mr. E. S. Baker of Rochester Mills, Wabash County, Ill., writes to The Belleville Advocate that he shall plant twenty-five acres with the Chinese sugar-cane the present season. "I am convinced," he says, that the State of Illinois will in five years make "her own sugar, and if I have luck I shall make enough sugar, and it I have the molasses, to sup"ply my little town. At all events I shall try." Mr.
Kroh of Wabash County, who some months ago made
a statement of the result of his experiment with the sugar cane last year, offers to bet the skeptical editor of The Charleston Courier \$500 that he will manufacture from one acre, " planted with the Chinese seed," 560 gallons of molasses, a superior article to any mannfactured in the South, and sold by the merchants in Coles County, in 1856, for 75 cents per gailon; and further, that he will manufacture it at the cost of 10 cents per gallon.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM FIRE-ARMS.—A very unfortunate accident happened this morning at about 8 e'cleck from the careless use of fire-arms, in which care boy was accidentally shot and killed by another boy. Two boys were playing with pistols loaded with ball, shoeting at a tree-box, when one ball, fired from a pistol in the hands of Charles Baldwin, aged feurteen years, struck a German boy named Herman Reichenstein, aged eight years, who was standing on the stoop of the School-house in Mercer street, preparatory to the opening of the school. It struck him on the left side of the forehead, near the temple, lodging in the brain, and causing almost instanteneous death. An inquest was held by Coroner Baldwin at the office of Justice Ice, in West street. His father worked and lived in New-York during the week, and his mother left for New-York this morning to see him, and was absent at the time of the accident. They lived in Montgomery street, and the teacher of the school said deceased was one of her best and brightest scholars. In view of this melancholy affair, and to prevent all further accidents of the kind, the police design enforcing the ordinance prohibiting the firing of guns, pistols or fire-arms of any sort, at all times.

Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser, July 2.

EDWARD SMITH is our Agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE IN BURLINGTON. Vt.

JOHN PITTOCK is our Agent in Pitteburgh for the sale of THE TRIBURE.

Mc Brath Bryce Hail, 5 feet 8 inches, aged 35.